Physa ampullacea (Gould). (45), Sept. 5, 1940, several; (40), Oct. 5, 1940, one; (32), Sept. 20, 1939, four; (9), Oct. 5, 1940, six; (42), Oct. 5, 1940, several; (19), Oct. 19, 1941, ten; (16), Oct. 24, 1941, two; (25), Oct. 4, 1941, five; (23), Nov. 1, 1941, several; (37), Nov. 9, 1941, one; (14), Oct. 11, 1941, two; (13), Oct. 24, 1941, five.

Physa virgata (Gould). (14), Oct. 11, 1941, one; (40), Oct. 5, 1940, three.

Paludestrina longinqua (Gould). (7), Nov. 9, 1941, five; (11), Oct. 24, 1941, four; (2), Nov. 9, 1941, several; (37), Nov. 9, 1941, one; (26), Apr. 7, 1939, several; (43), Apr. 7, 1939, one.

Valvata humeralis californica Pilsbry. (40), Oct. 5, 1940, several.

HELICODISCUS IN THE WEST INDIES

By H. A. PILSBRY

This genus of land snails, widely spread in continental North America, has only quite recently been known from the West Indies. Dr. C. G. Aguayo[1] in 1935 reported an undetermined Cuban species from Rejondón de Báguanos, Holguin. Years ago my friend Charles T. Ramsden sent two specimens of a species somewhat resembling *H. singleyanus* and *H. nummus,* from Oriente Province. I give myself the pleasure of naming it for him.

Helicodiscus ramsdeni, new species. Fig. 1a.

Guaso River at confluence with Jaibo River, Guantánamo, Cuba. Type and paratype 46706 A.N.S.P., collected by Charles T. Ramsden, 1914.

The minute shell is subdiscoidal, broadly umbilicate, the umbilicus contained about 3⅔ times in the diameter, the spire slightly convex; whorls very slowly increasing. The surface is glossy, closely and distinctly striate, and with many impressed spiral lines about as widely spaced as the striae. Aperture lunate, wider than in the *H. parallelus* group, about as in *H. singleyanus.* Lip simple. No internal teeth seen. Height 0.8 mm., diameter 1.6 mm.; 3¾ whorls.

[1] Mem. Soc. Cubana Hist. Nat. "Felipe Poey," 9: 123.

Two bleached specimens of nearly the same size were found in mud from the river bottom. It is apparently a member of the subgenus *Hebetodiscus,* differing from *H. singleyanus* by the decidedly stronger striation and especially by the distinct, evenly spaced spiral lines.

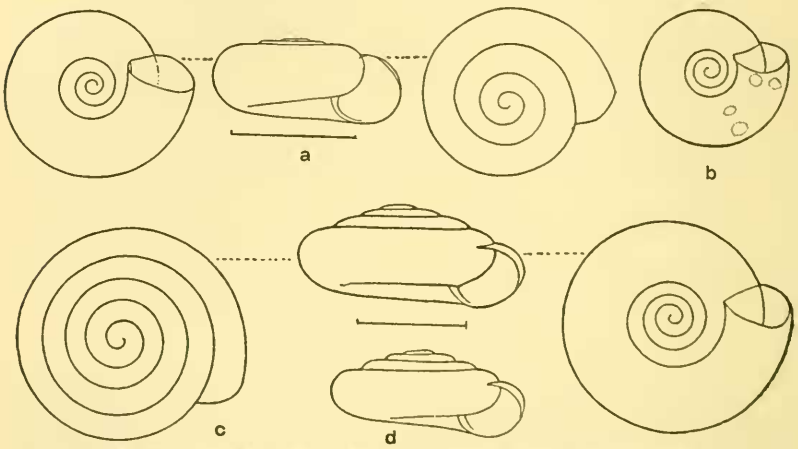

Fig. 1, a, *Helicodiscus ramsdeni.* b, *Helicodiscus apex,* immature. c, d, the same, adult lectotype and paratype. Scale lines = 1 mm.

HELICODISCUS APEX (C. B. Adams). Figs. 1b, c, d.

Many years ago Professor C. B. Adams found a minute shell in Jamaica which he called *Helix apex.*[2] This was dumped into the synonymy of *Helix* (now *Hawaiia*) *minuscula,* which is a larger striate shell with decidedly larger aperture and otherwise different. But the type lot in the Amherst collection, 33 specimens, demonstrates its true place in the system, so far as possible without examination of the soft anatomy. It has waited nearly a century to be herded into its proper family and genus.

It is a small species, height 0.9 mm., diameter 2.1 mm., of scant 5 whorls, having the translucence and color and the smooth surface of *H. singleyanus,* and toothless in the adult stage; but several young ones of about 1 to 1.2 mm. diameter have two pairs of internal teeth situated as in typical *Helicodiscus,* as in fig. 1b. It is thus a connecting link, having the teeth of *Helicodiscus*

[2] Contributions to Conchology No. 3, p. 36; no. 4, p. 52. 1849.

proper, in the immature stage, and the size, texture and color of the subgenus *Hebetodiscus*.

Where in Jamaica Adams picked these shells up is unknown. He rarely gave localities for his Jamaican shells, but later collections have supplied them for most of the larger species. It is one of the Jamaican minutiae still to be rediscovered.

A NEW SUBSPECIES OF HALIOTIS (H. FULGENS TURVERI)

By PAUL BARTSCH

During the cruise of the Albatross in 1911, which extended from San Diego to the head of the Gulf of California, I collected a specimen of a *Haliotis* belonging to the *fulgens* group (U.S.N.M. No. 464211), in Santa Maria Bay, which was badly worn but much more elevated than the typical race.

Recently Mr. A. Sorensen secured some specimens from Magdalena Bay, which is nearby, which makes it necessary to recognize the southern race as a distinct subspecies. This is readily distinguished from the typical race by being much more elevated.

The type, U.S.N.M. No. 508764, presented by Mr. A. Sorensen, measures: Height, 68 mm.; greater diameter, 173 mm.; lesser diameter, 140 mm. The type has 3 breathing apertures; my specimen has 5.

The southern race is much more heavily eroded and encrusted than those from the northern region.

I take pleasure in naming this race for H. R. Turver, Director of the Santa Cruz Museum of Natural History, who accompanied Mr. Sorensen on his trip to the Gulf.

NOTES ON THE MARINE MOLLUSKS OF CAPE ANN, MASSACHUSETTS

By RALPH W. DEXTER
Kent State University, Kent, Ohio

During the summer months of 1933–37 and for brief periods in 1938 and 1940 the writer was engaged in ecological studies on the marine communities at Cape Ann, Massachusetts. Reports on these communities are in process of preparation for publication. Because several malacologists and others have shown interest and have made inquiries concerning the molluscan species found in